THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF STREET ASSETS.

NEW YORK HERALD

THOADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENINA

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenin street.—GRAND VARIETY OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- THE FAIR ONE WITH

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue as 23d at. THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Brondway-THE DRAMA OF THE BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- METANORA -- THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.-Italian OPERA-

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ava.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. PRENCH THEATRE, 14th at, and 6th av, -THE CORNI PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.-THE

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. THEATRE COMIQ"E, 514 Broadway .- COMIC VOCAL TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14 KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn. Hooley's MIN CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 50th sts. TREODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

NEW YORK M'SEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Tuesday, May 24, 1870.

TRIPLE SHEET

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CANADA is again threatened with hysterics. "The Fenians are coming."

WALL STREET-ON THE OTHER TACK .- The "bulls" and "bears" are at it again. After a few days of summery dulness the stock market became suddenly active yesterday, and "bulls" and "bears" started in a harmonious campaign against the public whom the "bulls" seduced into the market for the grand spring rise in stocks. The decline vesterday is only another lesson to those who think the high

road to wealth lies through Wall street.

MAKE THEM PAY .- Suits have been ordered by the Treasury Department against thirty excollectors of internal revenue for a gross amount of nearly three million dollars. Much of this, it is said, is for uncollected taxes, the lists of which the collectors in question have turned over to their successors in office. This will make a precedent that the officials must either collect the taxes or pay them themselves. We hope that this peculiar operation of the law will be specially brought to the notice of all applicants for these positions. It may induce some of them to prefer other places.

No NAME FOR IT .- The Charleston News is at a loss for a name for a new party. It discards the title "anti-radical" and don't like that of "citizens' party" or "citizens' reform party," and finally wants to call it the "no name party." Better term it the "no vote You will then come nearer hitting the mark. The fact is, there are now but two parties in the country-the democratic and the republican. The issues at the next Presidential election will be fought under these respective banners; and all the South has to do is to discard all meaningless names, get used to the term "democratic," cultivate the negro vote and follow the example of the State of New York-if it wants a democratic national administration.

A SMALL POTATO BUSINESS.-The Mayor of Philadelphia has vetoed a bill passed by the Common Council inviting the Seventh regiment of New York to visit the Quaker City, and one branch of the Council has unanimously endorsed the veto. The invitation is, therefore, smothered. This is a mean piece of business at best. We do not, however, suppose it will hurt our noble boys of the Seventh very much. But they may probably remember the next time they are called upon to protect the soil of Pennsylvania from an invading foe that blood is thicker than water, although the Pennsylvania "peasantry" did demand of New York soldiers almost perishing from thirst ten cents a glass for the latter on the occasion referred to, and that a little civility at the hands of the authorities of Philadelphia would have been only a cheap way of reciprocating a favor extended to them in an hour of peril. Shame on such a small notate business!

The Spanish Throne-A Prospect of

Our news this morning regarding the Iberian Peninsula is full of interest. A cable despatch from Paris has it that letters from Madrid confirm previous reports to the effect that Prim and Saldanha have an understanding and that the understanding points to an Iberian union.

Such is the news. If the news is true it is good. If it is not true we must still say it is the best thing that can possibly happen on the Peninsula. We have no means of knowing what is the value of an arrangement come to by Prim and Saldanha, or whether there is any such arrangement. This, however, we do know: that an Iberian union is the one thing most likely to settle the Spanish throne question and to give peace and prosperity to the Peniasula. For a time it was our opinion that Napoleon might do well to place himself at the head of the Latin races. If Italy and Spain and Portugal could agree to make up their own differences and then jointly to make up their differences with France, no better arrangement than a grand Latin union could be conceived. The march of events has not encouraged us in the belief that any such union is immediately practicable. Mexico, somehow, spoiled our dream. A Latin union for the present is not practicable. In the interests of humanity and civilization in the high sense, it is not even desirable. But an Iberian union, though a lesser triumph, points in the same high direction. We have no choice, therefore, but to give it our hearty encouragement. Such a union would be a good thing for Spain, a good thing for Portugal, a good thing for the so-called Latin races, and a good thing for modern progress. If a union of the whole Latin family is not now possible, a union of certain subordinate sections of that family is at least hopeful and full of encouragement. We look upon the present union movement

in the Iberian Peninsula from the point of view thus indicated. We wish to see the peoples uniting. We wish to see national barriers breaking down, prejudices yielding, and languages ceasing to act as dividing forces. We wish to see not only the union of nations, but of races, and, indeed, of the whole human family. Every barrier that is broken down, every prejudice that yields, every dividing force that loses its energy, is a gain to civilization. For these reasons we some time since rejoiced in the successes of Prussia, because they pointed to the unification of Germany. For the same reasons we encouraged Napoleon to put himself at the head of the Latin races. And later, for these same reasons, when Spain was experiencing her first d'fliculty in filling the vacant throne of Isabelia and when her eyes were momentarily turned to Portugal, we advised Prim and the rest of them to follow the example of the English people, who, on the occasion of the death of Elizabeth, invited King James of Scotland to London and thus harmoniously and happily made Scotland and England one. We are not is norant of the fact that it was difficult then to take our advice. Spain was not prepared. and Portugal was not ready. Now, however, after a year and many odd months, Spain still begs for a king. The princes of Europe will not have the crowa. Spain has come down so low as to offer the crown to her own subjects, but even they object. Espartero does not care for it, and Serrano is sick of his empty honors. It has always been a matter of surprise to us that Portugal did not catch the contagion of revolution from her neighbor. It now appears that our surprise was not wholly without reason. If our news proves to be correct there has been a quiet understanding between a powerful party in Portugal and the leaders of the Spanish revolution. At all events this does appear: Prim has been in correspondence with Saldanha. This also is undeniable: the Iberian question, through the Spanish revolution, has reached a point which offers a solution of all existing trouble in the Peninsula.

The settlement of the Spanish throne question is now, in our judgment, made easy. The King of Portugal is a young and highly respectable sovereign. With the materials at his command he has governed wisely and well. Spain cannot do better than offer him the double crown. Luis can reign as well in Madrid as in Lisbon: and if Portugal becomes a second Scotland and Lisbon a second Edinburg neither Spain nor Portugal will have any cause of complaint. The union of the two kingdoms in the Peninsula has become a necessity, and a better opportunity than that which now promises to offer itself will never be presented. Divided, the Iberian Peninsula is weak. United, Spain and Portugal would be a force in the modern world. If Spain is wise she will offer her despised crown to King Lais of Portugal.

THE CUBANS IN THE FIELD. -- We publish on another page an interesting description of the progress of the Cuban revolution. The account is from a gentleman who has had ample facilities for judging by personal observation of the prospects for the success or failure of the revolution. For a time he was with the insurgents, and is, therefore, in a position to inform us pretty clearly of how and where they live and their manner of conducting the campaign. Our informant also explains the manufacture of the so-called "Spanish victories" which since the outbreak of the rebellion at Yara we have been accustomed to hear of on an average of twice each week. Why the Cubans will not fight is accounted for in a very satisfactory manner, and their judgment is certainly not in error in the adoption of such a course, all things considered.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE IN ENGLAND,-Premier Gladstone's bill for the abolition of University tests (religious) in Great Britain was debated at its second reading in the British House of Commons yesterday. Messrs. Newdegate, Walpole and Mowbray opposed it warmly. The measure passed the second reading-the vital parliamentary test-by a majority of 125 notwithstanding. Looks bad for Lothair and a Disraeli Cabinet.

Nor Quite Enough .- And now the cry is raised by the Jesuitical daily which shines for all that the Irish get no offices here worth having, either for honor or profit, and it is uttered as a reproach that we do not make an Irishman either Mayor or Governor. So the public may make up its mind that these places are wanted also for some new cousins from the old sod.

a The Fifteenth Amendment-A General Election Law from Congress.

The bill which has passed the United States Senate to enforce the fifteenth amendment is a bill to protect bonest voters and to punish perjurers, repeaters, ballot stuffers and forgers in our political elections. It is a good bill for bonest men, but a bad thing for knaves. Some general law of this sort from Congress is very much needed, and especially for the restoration of passably honest elections in this city. From all that we have heard of it our late election on this island was a grim joke, and an amusing farce to the repeaters from beginning to end. According to the free and easy system of this election the democracy have only to say the word to the repeaters, and they can roll up any majority in this city that may be called for to carry the State, and we believe that even honest republicans consented to this repeating in order to make up a clear case for

At all events, so notorious is it that our metropolitan elections have fallen into the control of gangs of repeaters, and so notorious is it, too, that our State laws and city ordinances, by general consent, are disregarded and treated with derision and contempt, that only a United States law and the national authorities in its enforcement are competent to reach and remedy this demoralizing state of things. The New York republicans are so bewildered by our elections of the last three years, and so corrupted and demoralized, that they are powerless to help themselves; while the democrats are very naturally satisfied with a system which still increases their majorities. Nor are these election frauds limited to this city or the democratic party. The party which has the power and the machinery in this State or that State, here or elsewhere, no longer scruples at any means whereby an election may be carried. Here it happens that the materials, the appliances and the temptations for fraudulent practices being most abundant, these practices are more glaringly developed than anywhere else. It is only the old story, that "where the carcase is there will the vultures be gathered together;" or where millions of spoils are involved thousands of votes may be manufactured.

A general law of Congress and the United States authorities to enforce it, embracing the President and the exercise of his power to call in the army and navy when necessary to execute the law, will, we believe, be a good thing for the whole country. As for State sovereignty, that absurdity went down with the rebellion, and as for State rights, they will not be damaged or endangered by a national law providing the ways and means for enforcing the simple rule of honesty in our political elections. Railroads and telegraphs, indeed, have brought the remotest States of the Union so near to the common centre, and have so interwoven all the States with each other, that nothing but the general regulation of our elections by some uniform law of Congress will preserve to the people that great power of last esort which they hold in the elective franchise. As our cities and States, too, become more and more densely populated we see that the necessity of a general law for the regulation of our elections more and more increases. We live in a new age of steam and telegraphs, a new age of concentration of thought and centralization of material and moral forces, and the action of our national government must be shaped to meet this new order of things. We are no longer and can be no more a loose confederation of discordant States, but we are a nation of States, the common sovereignty over which lies in the people and in their representatives in Congress.

An Infernal Crime.

The crime charged against a man named Lange, a dealer in picture frames in this city, is one that should give him a pre-eminence in the criminal catalogue for diabolical intent. He shipped a box in April last on the New Orleans steamer and secured an insurance on it of one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, and the box proved to have been prepared with explosive and inflammable material, and was only prevented from burning the ship by the watchfulness and activity of the captain. In the box were vessels of alcohol, gasoline and turpentine, and fire was apparently to have been set to these by a chemical that would explode with slight friction. The friction was provided for by mice shut in a box, who, in gnawing their way out, were to fire the train that might have destroyed the ship and all her company at sea. Here, then, is, if the charge prove true, a man who deliberately contrives that awful calamity, fire, on a ship at sea-contrives the possible frightful death of twenty or thirty persons-to secure the small prize of sixteen hundred dollars insurance money. He should be tried by a jury of sea captains and sailors. It is a remarkable coincidence that this crime was attempted against the steamer George Washington, while some years since a crime of the same nature was contrived in the shipment of goods on the Mississippi steamer Martha Washington.

"No IRISH NEED APPLY."-The San Francisco Monitor, organ of the Irish adopted citizens in California, has taken a list of the county and city officers of San Francisco, with the nativity or birthplace of each man. From this it appears that of the one hundred and twenty officers in San Francisco city and county there are only ten Irishmen. The Monitor claims that if the Irish had the proportion of the offices their numbers entitle them to they would certainly have between one-third and one-half instead of less than a twentieth. Unlike the democracy of New York, it is intimated that in the ranks of the party in California there exists an element postile to the Irish which keeps them down. This is certainly an anomalous condition of things for the democracy anywhere. But perhaps the California democrats are looking after Johnny Coolie and letting honest Pat go by the board. They had better stick to Pat.

PRESIDENT GRANT still firmly believes in the St. Domingo treaty, and will soon send to the Senate an additional article of the treaty, extending the time for closing the stipulations, and a statement giving in some sort the views of the government in regard to the matter. The President would do well to give a full statement regarding the views of the government, as the treaty is one of the most important of administration measures, and will only gain friends by a thorough ventilation.

ength, even after but a few months of regular service, to reveal its immense utility. As telegrams from London now frankly admit, onehalf of the cotton that is sent from India to Europe already passes through that new channel of trade. Weeks ago we had occasion to note the wonderful rapidity of the transit by which the raw material from Bombay reached Liverpool via Suez, was manufactured into cloth and was reshipped for the return trip within the lapse of forty days rom its first embarkation. But now appears another remarkable feature in this surprising change. By the admission of the British merchants themselves not one-half of this cotton now goes all the way to England, but is taken up and consumed en route at the Mediterra-

India Cotton and the Mediterranean Ports.

The Suez Canal, so long decried, begins at

nean ports. We feel safe in suggesting that the Adriatic cities Ancona, Venice and Trieste also come in for a goodly share. The Italian and Austrian merchants were in the field at the first moment, and have established regular lines of trading steamers between their ports and the Egyptian entrepot at the mouth of the canal. The Italians, particularly, are exhibiting unexpected enterprise in this matter, and the newborn activity of their manufactures may be inferred from their ready and large consumption of the raw material. Palermo, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa are regalning their old prosperity and energy, and thus we see commerce

and industry going hand in hand with science and free institutions. In a word, the projectors of the Suez Canal wrought even better than they knew, and henceforth, whatever may be the difficulty and expense of keeping this great water highway of the East clear of the desert sand, the golden profits of the splendid new trade that it creates can well afford a percentage for the purpose. When the ship canal across the Italian Peninsula, now talked of by engineers, shall have been carried through, and the Mont Cenis tunnel completed, as it will be in another twelvementh should no fresh turmoil in Europe arrest their operations, we shall behold the Levant, the Mediterranean and the Adriatic swarming with busy steamers, and the whole East on fire with the life-giving and not destroying flame of modern progress.

The Universal Evangelical Council in New York.

Our cable telegrams from Europe indicate that the religious and Christian mind of the Old World is being directed still more devoutly towards New York. The Lord Mayor of London presided over a meeting in the Mansion House yesterday, at which action was taken with regard to sending a British deputation to the World's Evangelical Council which is to be held in New York. The ssemblage was brilliant, devout and fervent in expression. A delegation will be sent to New York to speak in the name of the Church of Great Britain. This assemblage will take the "shine" off the Papal Council completely. It will be a World's Church Council, not Council of the Vatican, and held in New York instead of Rome. Had Pope Pius IX. attended to the advice of the HERALD. and held his Ecumenical Council in this city first, he would have "headed off" the opposition evangelists to some extent. His Holiness is too late now. The Old World evangelists will come and drink at the New World fount and centre of inspiration, and return from this city to refresh religion in Europe, Asia and Africa. The delegates will slake their pious thirst in the consecrated wells of the island of Manhattan-"the holy wells, the aged, yet fresh and pure"-and then proclaim to the regenerated old lands: thousand ages rolled away and still these founts endure." The Pope made a grand

mistake in clinging so pertinaciously to Rome. OTHE ROOT ON THE OTHER LEG. "-Recently of wife belonging to one of the upper crust families in a town in Iowa sued for a divorce from her husband, alleging cruel ill-treatment, &c. On the trial it appeared that the boot was entirely on the other leg, and that if either were entitled to a divorce it was the husband, who was in reality the outraged party. The application of the wife was thereupon refused. Would it not present a novel state of society if it were possible to procure and publish a list of wives abused by their husbands and the number of husbands who are hennecked and otherwise maltreated by their wives? Wao ever heard of a man claiming a divorce on account of being hennecked? And yet, from all accounts, the hennecked husband suffers the most excruciating domestic tyranny conceivable. And it is precisely in these upper crust circles, as we find in this Western divorce case, that these instances of donfestic infelicity occur-especially if the husband be a poor, impecunious fellow and the wife a rich heiress.

A "HEALTHY" CANDIDATE FOR A COUNTY Judge.-The Portland (Oregon) Herald, having endorsed the claims of one J. Henry Smith as the democratic candidate for Judge of Multnomah county, the Daily Oregonian (republican) wants the Herald to furnish its readers with an account of J. Henry's trip to San Francisco in 1863 to see a "Dr. Brown," stating fully the facts about the fifty thousand dollars to be obtained of "Dr Brown" and to be used in Oregon to earry the State out of the Union and into the "Pacific republic" scheme. There are probably many other aspirants for public office on the Pacific slope besides this "J. Henry Smith" who engaged in the treasonable project of erecting a "Pacific republic" when the Union most needed friends and soldiers. Their names ought to be pilloried and their political career punctuated by full stops.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, even with the number of wives he has, is not afraid. He has challenged Dr. Newman, of Washington, to deliver a sermon against polygamy in the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City, and promises him an attentive and orderly congregation. Dr. Newman has accepted, and will go there in August. The whole need not a physician, and why should he preach against polygamy in Washington, where there are no polygamists, when he can go to Salt Lake and catch a whole temple full of avowed and haughty sinners at the first preaching?

TOPIC FOR THE WATERING PLACES-The terms of twenty United States Senators terminate on the 4th of March next.

Congres:-The Pitteenth Amendment and the

Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The fifteenth amendment, which we warned Senators some time ago was being killed by too much nursing, had its first symptoms of trouble in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Casserly, on a motion of privilege, claimed that the section alluding to the rights of Chinamen had not been adopted in the bill to enforce the amendment as passed in the Senate on Friday. Some debate ensued on this, but the Chair decided that the section had been passed with the rest of the bill, and that John Chinaman was as good as the darky. The Legislative Appropriation bill was discussed at length, and the women advocates received a rebuff in the most praiseworthy element of the woman question-that of equal wages with men for equal work. An amendment to give female clerks in the departments as much money for their work as if they were males was rejected by a vote of six to thirty-eight. In the House, among a number of other

rules in order to put on its passage the bill for an air line railroad from Washington to New York; but the motion was rejected. A similar motion in regard to a reduction of import duties on coffee, tea, pig iron and other articles was served in the same way. The Army Appropriation bill, which appropristes nearly thirty million dollars, was introduced and made a special order for to-morrow. But the House did not feel inclined to do much of anything on account of its restless anxiety to get at that exciting topic-the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. It went at it early and pitched first on the Roman bone of contention. Mr. Dawes, in order to explain his remarks about Mr. Brooks' alleged Know Nothingism, had a clerk read a number of extracts from speeches made by that gentleman during the Know Nothing excitement; but Mr. Brooks explained all these things away so smoothly that no one with any belief whatever in the Surity of the human race could hear him without feeling a profound conviction that Mr. Brooks was a slandered martyr. He made all those speeches, he said, out of regard for Millard Fillmore. Mr. Dawes, on hearing this, retracted everything he had said, extracts included, and made the amende honorable, whereupon good feeling was restored. Then Mr. Degener. German from Texas, rose and protested against Mr. Voorhees' slangy mode of intimating that the "Dutch" vote could be manipulated. A very dignified explanation, too, Mr. Degener made, but he must have become muddled in the midst of it or allowed his indignation against Mr. Voorhees to include the whole United States, for in protesting against indecent language in the House he said he looked upon Congress as the drawing room of the nation-a simile which, followed out, would mply that the nation kept a very disorderiv ouse. Another German, Mr. Finkelnburg, followed Mr. Degener in a similar vein, and then Mr. Cox, who is almost as good as Mr. Butler in the comic line, suggested that Mungen, of Ohio, address the House in German. Business was resumed on this being objected to, and the motion to accredit a Minister Resident at Rome was rejected. Appropriations, however, were made for Ministers Resident at Hayti, Uraguay and Paraguay. The Louisiana election case was concluded and Mr. Newsham was sworn in without much trouble. Thereupon the House, which has felt all along a little ashamed of this Louisiana business, adjourned.

A NEW OLDER OF PANEL THIEVES .-"Anonyma," that wonderful enchantress who, in London, has turned the heads of all the young men, taken them away from the less piquant society of young ladies of good character, and, in short, is accused of undermining what little morality is left there, has found a formidable rival. Some men have been arrested at the theatre disguised as women, whose houses, upon examination, proved to be grand reservoirs of women's wearing apparel, perfect arsenals of the weapons with which women make war upon men, from dimity caps to bewildering forests of flounces. These fellows were doubtless thieves who simulated the charms of the sex to inveigle the victims whom they had picked out for plunder. In fact, they were playing something rather larger than the 'oanel game," but not altorether unlike it. Perhaps the exposure of their operations may benefit London morality; for who will be led astray by Anonyma when she may at any moment turn out to be a strapping rascal disguised for robbery?

OUR EUROPEAN DESPATCHES BY MAIL. The European mail of the 10th of May was delivered at the HERALD Building yesterday morning. Our special correspondence from Paris published to-day is of quite an important character. The writer exposes the designs which were entertained by the French radicals and "Reds" their opposition to the plebiscitum. He shows that they contemplated and had arranged for a revolution, entirely regardless of the consequences. It is made patent, also, by our special letter, that the French peoplethe industry, education, morals, finance and capital of the millions-were directly opposed to disorganizers, and hence the triumph of the present Bonaparte dynasty as the executive exemplar of law and order. Our European mail budget supplies also other interesting details of our cable news telegrams of the above date.

A STRANGE TRAGEDY is reported from North Carolina. Ex-Senator J. W. Stevens was missed on Saturday night, and after a thorough search was found yesterday morning banging in a private room of the Court House, the door of which was locked, dead, with a stab wound in his throat. The murderers' cunning evidently "o'erleaped itself," and what might through less artifice have been mistaken for suicide was clearly shown to be murder.

THE NEW EXCISE LAW.

A Violator Discharged by Justice Coulter. Michael Tregeser, keeper of a lager beer saloon at No. 728 Ninth avenue, was brought before Justice No. 728 Ninth avenue, was brought before Justice Counter yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Count, where officer John Clabby, of the Twenty-second precinct, preferred a charge of violation of the Excise law against him. On Sunday night, appears, a woman who resides over the layer beer saloon, called the officer's attention to the noise there was being made in the saloon. The officer went to Tregoser and told him to stop the noise, but receive i for his pains some very insuting and abustive langue. The officer then went into the salo-m, where he saw ager on the table before a number of men, and arrested Tregoser. Because the officer cound not swear that the company, who were making an arrangement for a plente, were drinking ager, the presoner was discharged.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-I MARTINI.-Donizotti's

logg, our representative prima donna, plays the principal role, drew, if not a very large, at least a very select and appreciative, antiones last night. We consider "Poiluto," or "I Martiri," as the chef d'œuvre of the great composer, and it should be the most popular opera on the stage. Like the "Frovator." of Verdi it has not an uninteresting measure from beginning to end, and its melodies are haunting from beginning to end, that its introduction as a statistic and its harmonies reach the soul. First comes the overture, which does not properly belong to the opera, as it was not composed at the same time. Then the Christians, that proscribed race that flourished despite the rack and stake of Decius, murmur forth their hymn to the Rede mer, entering to the measures of one of the most beautiful themes, tempo di marcia, one of the most beautiful themes, tempo at marcia, that can be found in opera. The tenor sings his belief in the Nazarene faith, and his wile (Pauline) expands her soul in a tovely cavatan, a true tone poen, which, in it andant: 12-8 measures, is the most perfect delineation of tenderness and love that music is capable of expressing. In this, as in the succeding allegro, a rafting bolero, Miss Kelogg proved herself the great artist she is known to be. Every note came out, with that pearly distinctness, sympathetic tenderness and reliable condicate that one looks for in a great artist, in the next act the entrance of the Proconsul, heralded by a billiant march, which was spleadely sing by the chorus, produced a marke 1 effect. The arriance, but this genteman's thorough school more tan compensated for the fight callore of his volte. In the third act the two features are the tene aria, matters, a motion was made to suspend the baritone, but this genteman's thorough school more than compensated for the light callore of his volce. In the third act the two features are the two of arta, than which there is no hing superior in any opera, and the highly dramatic sease and ensemble towar is the single superior in any opera, and the highly dramatic sease and ensemble towar is the single superior in any opera, and the highly dramatic sease and ensemble towar is the single superior last, but still his fine voice was evidently hooring under thing season. The seaseste was magnified any time for the celebrated dust otwee a the sprane and time? It the last and superior draws from the sease and the sease and an entire was fully equal to that of her Longa, and an entire was fully equal to that of her Longa, and her volce was that of the sure, trained artit. It is a pity that this magnificent opera is so fracely heard on our boards. It as all the elements of popularity, and any primist can set dwa, open the score at any part and become interested in it. It is a flower bed of melodies, and its dramatic effects are of the most pronounced kind. To Miss kellogg belongs the entire honor of making the role of Pauline one of the brightest and most memora is that any prima doma has created in this caty. To might will be given. THE FRENCH THEATRE-"THE CORSICAN BROTH.

ERS."—After conside able preparation the romantic play of the "Corsican Brothers" was produced at this thea re last night. Much was expected and the ma agement, difficult as was the ia k, succepted in satisfying the expectations of those who we e pie-sent. The audience which as embled to witness the performance was a large and a critical one, but, though the auditors were numerous and accus-tomed to other versions of the play they were not altogether prepared for the changes in the drama which Mr. Fechter introduced. However radical the asterations it must be borne in mind that Mr. Fechter is the original interpreter of the part or parts and its interpretation must, therefore, be accepted as the correct version of a play that, a desimed to noid possession of the American stage as astendard drama for years to come. The manner in when the drama has been put upon the stage reflects the highest credit on art. But mann, under whose anspices the drama has been produced. Regarding the "Corsean Brotaers" it effend its production last night, farety, if ever, has it been produced in a more effective manner. Mr. Fechter played the parts of Fablen and Louis net Franchi with that consummate skill which has long since distinguished him in the Old World; and now that he has given it to us it must claim by its excellence an equal recognition here. That he was well supported few with deny. Mes re. Beeck, Sinc we'l and Lewick done all that lay in their power to seeme the succession the plees, and though the part entrosted to Miss Lectered was, comparatively, an interpotent one, still it was eviden sue abored for the succession representation one, still it was eviden sue abored for the succession representation of the drama, and her labous conduced greatly to the fivor with which it was received. The "Corniquan Boiners" will be produced every night during the week.

Niblo's—"The Forty Thieves,"—The revival of the best burlesque of the Lydia Thompson troupe as mind that Mr. Fecnter is the original interpreter of

the best burlesque of the Lydia Thompson troupe at this popular theatre attracted a large audience last night. We have spoken at length before of the pronight. We have spoken at length before of the production, but there was a considerable improvement in the reconstructed form. It was placed on the stage with all t at care an intention chara trisuc of the management. The cast was considerably enhanced by the audition of Miss Weathersby and Mr. Califfl, who far surpassed their predecessors. "The Forty Trieves" is likely to prove a winning card with this buriesque troupe, and will bring their season at this house to a brilliant concinsion.

Wallack"—"The Rent Day." Douglas Jerrold's fine old English drams of "The Rent Day." was produced at this curablishment last evening to the same

duced at this establishment last evening to the same

redned, comfortably packed audience that is characteristic of that famous place of amusement. "The Rent Day" is the first in a series of old English plays and fresh comedies that will diversify the nightly programmes of the week. It is to be followed

GRAND OPERA HOUSE .- Not satisfied with the

primitively attractive features of the "Twelve Temp-

tations," than which no spectacular drama was ever more gorgeously put on the stage, and none certainly so continuously successful in drawing night after night such large and discriminaling audiences to vitness its brilliant presentation, new teatures are witness its brilliant presentation, new leatures are constantly being added, giving it a greater glow of splender, thi now at length the seeming acme of pe fection has been reached. Thus their cowning onto of perfection was attained last evening in the introduction, and the first time in any theatre in this country, of what is designated on the b.his as a "Prisimant Snower." Those who have seen all the benefited due to the rambow revealed to the whigh scattering spray of Nagarta the b.lis as a "Prismant Shower." Those who have seen all the beautiful nues of the rainbow revealed in the whitly scattering spray of Magara Falls, as the dazzling rays of the bright monday sun sinne upon it, can form in appropriate conception of the respiendent beauty of this truly magnificent spectacular scene. The brilliant gaslights only intensify the matveltous beauty. It is he fact one of those scenes of peculiar and striking e-eet that cannot be described, and to be appreciated must be seen. It is unnecessary to say anything about the rest of the pay. As usual there was a good house, and there was the usual delight and wonder with the progress of this the great chef d'autre of modern spectacular drama.

BOWERY THEATRE.-Mr. Oliver Doud Byron, a favorite with the patrons of "The Bowery," mad nis appearance again last night, for the first time since his departure in the spring of last year. He played "Me amora," the last of the Wampanoags, and reproduced the Indian chieftain with all the primeyal fire and native valor that is inseparably connected with all the idealization of the ife. The cast of the piece included the stock comlife. The cast of the piece included the stock company of the theatre and creditably sustained the reputation of the house. Songs and dance by the Nigger Smiffins and by Dutch Haggerty were internedes for the appearance of the great nautical drama of "The Kosaba," an old piece of the pirate, love and murder type, broad enough to have a sensation in every act, and sufficiently scenic to please that portion of the audience who were indifferent to the text of the drama. The house was well attended with the usual "Hower?" audence, who manifested their approbation in the regulation fashion of whisting and howling. Mr. hyron appeared before the curtain and made a little speech expressive of his gratification and thanks.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN .- The affecting play of East Lynne," with Lucille Western in the rôle of Lady Isabel, Mr. J. W. Carroll as Sir Francis Levison, and Mark Bates as Archibald Carlyle, was produced again at this attractive little theatre last even-The announcement of Miss Western's reappearance had the effect of drawing a crowded and lashionable audience at house. Miss Western performed in Lynne" and several other of her lavorite cha Lynne" and several other of her layorite characters at Mrs. Conway's last fail, and last evening she received a hearly week-ne, relag called before the curtain at the end of the first act and loady applicated. She did not, however, carry away an the konors, for Mrs. Howard, as the strattacted Mrss Cornela Carlyle, was excellent, and attracts her share of attention. The play would scarcely have been complete without the familiar lace of "Old" Cappendae, as he is amidiarly called. Last evening he was the "Earl of Mount Severn." Mrs. Conway has an excellent stock company, nearly all ownson geselves, special menuon for their effors to Conway has an executer sack company, and y and of whom cose we special mention for their efforts to please the patrons. The plot of this play is too well known to bear repetition. "Oliver Iwis," is in preparation and will be produced, as will also the new gramm the "child Stener," this week. On Friday evening Mrs Western takes her farewell benefit.